Joe Plummer

1. “Although there is probably greater consensus among the general public on what could be labeled racist or sexist language than there is on what might be considered ableist, that may be because the nature of the oppression of disabled people is not yet as widely understood.” (Linton 223)

Since the majority of people in society do not yet know the idea of ablism it is not as widely recognized as racism or sexism.

2. “The disability studies’ and disability rights movement’s position is critical of the domination of the medical definition and views it as a major stumbling block to the reinterpretation of *disability* as a political category and to the social changes that could follow such a shift.” (225)

Reinterpreting the definition of disability from a medical definition to a political one is a crucial part of the disabilities rights movement.

3. “Although they may be considered well meaning attempts to inflate the value of people with disabilities, they convey the boosterism and do-gooder mentality endemic to the paternalistic agencies that control many disabled people’s lives.” (226)

Using certain language to try to boost the ego of a disabled person ultimately just puts them on a lower level than an able bodied person.

4. “The popular phrase *overcoming a disablitly* is used most often to describe someone with a disability who seems competent and successful in some way, in a sentence something like ‘She has overcome her disability and is a great success.’” (228)

The idea that a disabled person should overcome their disability seems to make the statement that a disabled person can only be successful if their disability is not noticed.

5. When disabled people internalize the demand to ‘overcome’ rather than demand social change, they shoulder same kind of exhausting and self-defeating ‘Super Mom’ burden that feminists have analyzed.” (228)

There is a direct correlation between the idea of a “Super Mom” and a disabled person who overcomes their disability in that they are both feeling like they should not want to ask for help.

6. “The use of the term *victim*, a word typically used in the context of criminal acts, evokes the relationship between perpetrator and victim. Using this language attributes life, power, and intention to the condition and disempowers the person with the disability, rendering him or her helpless and passive. “ (232)

By using the word victim to describe a disabled person he or she is portrayed as helpless and in no way able to fend for themselves.

7. “The adversity is not depicted as lack of opportunity, discrimination, institutionalization and ostracism; it is the personal burden of their own body or means of functioning.” (232)

A disabled person’s burden is often thought of as not one put on by society through oppression, but brought upon themselves by their bodies disability to be overcome.

8. “The ascription of passivity can be seen in language used to describe the relationship between disabled people and their wheelchairs.” (233)

Disabled people are often portrayed as helpless when described with their wheelchairs.

9. “Constructing the axis on which disabled and nondisabled fall will be a critical step in marking all points along it” (235)

Developing the bounds of disabled and nondisabled is a crucial step in the defense against the oppression of disabled people.

10.”…that ableism also includes the idea that a person’s abilities or characteristics are determined by disability or that people with disabilities as a group are inferior to non disabled people.” (223)

The idea of ableism is similar to that of racism and sexism because the disabled person is judged as inferior by his or her disability.

Linton, Simi. “Reassigning Meaning.” *Disabilities Studies Reader*. 3. (2010)